CLEVELAND'S THREAT

He Proposed to Give the Country an "Object Lesson."

Interview Recalled That Will Lead Many to Believe the President Precipitated the Panic.

HIS PREDICTIONS FULFILLED

Tariff Reform Suggestions Desired by the "Grass Burner."

Marshal Ransdell's Successor to Be Appointed Soon-An Indiana Editor Given a Consulship.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- It would seem that President Cleveland's "object lesson" would, after all, fail to perfect its mission. On the 11th of last March President Cleveland, in a conversation with Mr. Franklin Alter, of Cincinnati, made certain prophecles. Among other things, the President said: "This country is going to have the pardest time, during the next six months, it has experienced in a great many years. Times will be exceedingly hard. Money will be close, and it will be withdrawn from banks and hoarded up in such a way as to create great distress. I expect to see many banks fail. There will be many factories and shops closed, and there will be thousands of men who will go into bankruptey. I shall be sorry to see individuals suffer, but I don't intend to raise my hand to prevent it. What this country needs and must have is an object lesson. We must have hard times, and business failures, and bankruptcy, and a certain amount of distress before Congress will realize its duty and perform it. I propose to give the country an object lesson."

The above statement was at the time widely published. A few days afterward it was shown to the President, who, after reading it carefully, said: "That is what I said to Mr. Alter.

There were all of the financial and commercial conditions existing at the time of the Baring failure, about three years ago, that existed at the time President Cleveland made this statement, with the exception that there was no Democratic administration in charge of the country, and no clear-working Democratic majority in both branches of Congress pledged to "reform" the tariff upon a free trade basis. When the Baring failure came and struck the United States, President Harrison and his Secretary of the Treasury put their shoulders to the wheel, and announced that everything would be done to save our commercial interests that it was possible for them to do. There were just as many debts, of both a private and public nature, and no more commercial resources at that time than there were when Mr. Cleveland, on the 11th of last March, predicted commercial disaster to this country. Subsequent events have proven that the recent financial conditions are either due directly to anticipated "tariff reform," or were forced by President Cleveland for a purpose. That Grover Cleveland is at least a contributing cause of the present financial troubles there can be no doubt. When the great Baring crash came President Harrison and his Cabinet held daily and nightly conferences, and the country soon knew that the entire credit of the government would be used to protect the people who had established and maintained 14. Interest and other payments were anticipated and government bonds redeemed at the most critical moment, until within a few days nearly \$100,000,000, or almost all of the surplus, was placed in the hands of the people. That is where the surplus, about which the Democrats have recently prated so much, went. The people were saved from bankruptcy; a threatened panic

President Cleveland was the first man of prominence in the United States to anticipate a panie and commercial distress. He did this at a time when the country was prosperous and everybody was at peace. He seemed to realize that he had the power, and he was determined to wield it for the purpose of teaching the country an object lesson. He was determined to bring about the repeal of the silver law and to secure certain other legislation which he felt could not be accomplished until be had subjugated Congress and placed it wholly within his control. He realized that he could not then control Congress, and in the conversation quoted he declared that public opinion and commercial conditions must be so arranged as to make the majority in Congress more tractable. Instead of taking steps to prevent the failure of over 250 national banks and thousands of private individnals and the closing of nearly every prominent commercial industry in the country. he went off to the seasbore fishing. He was deaf to all entreaties. He refused to offer any relief. It was only after he had brought forth his "object lesson" that he finally felt that he had punished the country enough and secured control of Congress and issued his proplamation calling Congress together in extraordinary session. What a terrible plight President Cleveland will find himself in if Congress fails to pass the silver repeal bill! All of this suffering and this terrible "object lesson" will have been for naught.

THE TARIFF BILL

Subcommittees Appointed for Its Preparation-Bynum Wants Suggestions, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- To-day Chairman Wilson subdivided the House committee on ways and means into three distinct bodies for the preparation of the tariff bill lu detail. He paid no attention to the Republican membership on the committee. He designated Democratic members of the committee to work upon three divisions of the bill, namely: 1, schedules; 2, internal revenue and income tax. and 3, administration features. The chairman of the committee is at the head of the subcommittee on schedules, and has as his associate Mr. Bynum. This is the most important of the subcommittees, as it will have general supervision over the bill during its preparation and after it is completed and while it is under consideration before the whole committee and in the House. The bill will, it is thought, be reported to the House during the first week in November. As a member of this important subcommittee Mr. Bynum will have an opportunity to take care of some Indiana interests if he wishes to do so, and any one desiring to make suggestions as to the lowering of duties or the general features of the tariff bill can do so by addressing Mr. Bynnm direct.

A prominent Democrat on the committee says the tariff bill will be completed within a month. If Congress is still in session it will be immediately presented. The Democrats on the committee feel that in view of the unrest among business men on account of the proposed revision that the | tion of a federal building at Brazil. The

new schedules ought to be made known as soon as possible, so that business can the sconer adjust itself to the new conditions.

MARSHAL RANSDELL.

He Expects to Vacate the Marshalship of the District Soon. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- An impression prevailed to-day, about the City Hall, and especially among the officials of the United States marshal's office, that President Cleveland would name United States Marshal Daniel M. Ransdell's successor during the next few days. While it is said that Marshal Ransdell has received no intimation from the President, his successor might be expected shortly. In view of the fact that he has now been in office more than four years, and that a new quarter will commence on the first of next month, it is believed that the President will send in a nomination for this place some day during this or next week, that he may be confirmed in time to permit him to enter upon his duties at the beginning of the new quarter, beginning Oct. 1, thereby preventing the confusion in the settlement of the accounts of the office which would most likely occur should the appointment take effect after a new quarter of the fiscal

Marshal Ransdell was appointed by President Harrison to succeed A. A. Wilson, and assumed obarge of the office July 1, 1889. Being a recess appointment, it was not confirmed until the following February, Mr. Ransdell's commission being dated Feb. 1, 1890. Hence, under his confirmation as marshal, he would have several months yet to serve. The local Democrats profess to be altogether at ses in the matter of his successor and state that if the President has finally determined upon the fortunate individual, he has not divulged to them, at least, his name. They are inclined to the belief, however, that the new marshal, when named, will be found to be a District man. They claim to place but little confidence in the rumor flying about during the past few days that Gen. Martin McMahon, of New York, who was the chief marshal of the late inaugural parade, will be selected. Some of the local Democrats believe that ex-Marshal Wilson can have the office for the asking. Wilson out of the race, Lawrence Gardner appears to be considered as the one most likely to be chosen. Another local man, whose friends claim has more than a lighting chance for the office, is James L. Norris. Edward B. Hay, of Elks fame, is still another who is said to have a good position in the race. Noble D. Larner is also regarded a likely man.

Marshal Ransdell stated to the Journal correspondent to-night that he expected to be relieved of his office shortly, and that he would likely return to Indianapolis. His family, who have been at Dresden, Saxony, for some years, will arrive here the 1st of November.

MANY OFFICES FILLED,

Editor Short, of Franklin, Ind., Made Consul-General to Constantinople WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-The President to-day sent the following nominations to

the Senate: Luther Short, of Indiana, to be consul-general of the United States at Constantinople; Laurence Townsend, of Pennsylvania, to be secre-tary of the legation of the United States at Vi-enna; D. Lynch Pringle, of New York, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Guatemala and Honduras and consul-general to

To be Consuls of the United States-Charles I. Adams, of Virginia, at Cadiz, Spain; Edwin F. Bishop, of New York, at Chatham, Canada; H. Christian Borstel, of New York, at St. Helene; Joseph F. Baya, of Florida, at Barocca, Cuba; Charles N. Daty, of New Jersey, at Guelph Canada; John S. Derby, of Maine, at St. Johns, New Brunswick; Samuel B. Evans, of Iowa, at Managua, Nicaragua; John S. Gibson, of Texas, at Guaymas, Mexico; Thomas R. Gibson, of Georgia, at Beirut, Syria; William E. Hunt, of Mississippi, at Hong Kong, China; Frank A. Johnson, of Obio, at Chihuahua, Mexico; Dominick J. Kane, of Maine, at Charlottestown, P. E. I.; John Karel, of Illinois, at Prague, Austria; R. P. McDaniel, of Florida, at Babia, Brazil; Thomas B. O'Neil, of New York, at Stockholm, Sweden; Josiah L. Pearcy, of Tennessee, at Coion (Aspinwall): Alexander L Pollock, of Utah, at San Salvador, Salvador; Sheridan P. Read, of New York, at Tien Tsin, China; Ralph Steiner, of Texas, at Munich, Germany: Joseph Whalem, of New York, at Prescott, Canada; Edwin S. Wallace, of South Dako-Postmasters-Fred A. C. Kuehle, at Murphys-

boro, Ill.; Frank Sloan, at Lockport, Ill.; Orrin J. Wilsey, at Lena, Ill.; John W. Calvin, at James H. Bibble, of Tennessee, to be attorney of the United States for the Eastern district of

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the appointment of Joseph W. Nichol, of Indiana, to be Deputy Second Controller of the Treasury.

Two Important Measures. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- A bill was presented in the House to-day by Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all outstanding two-per-cent. extended bonds to be paid in the kind of money designated in the bonds, and, after the bonds are called for, the interest shall cease. The Secretary of the Treasury is further directed to prepare, issue and deposit in the general fund treasury notes similar to those authorized by the act of Feb. 25, 1862, as fast as money is drawn from the general fund to redeem the bonds.

Mr. Oates presented a bill to amend the naturalization laws by providing that no alien who has ever been convicted of felony, or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or who is an Anarchist or polygamist, or who immigrated to the United States in violation of any of the laws shall be naturalized or adjudged by any court to be a citizen of the United States.

Statement of Pension Business. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- An official statement of pension business shows that the total number of pensions granted since March 4, 1893, is 55,399. Of these 4,128 were issued since Aug. 26, of which 1,712 were original and 1,497 increases. Of the original pensions granted 326 were for disabilities contracted in the service and in the line of duty and 316 were under the act of June 27, 1800. The Board of revision disposes each week of about sixteen hundred cases of those suspended under a recent order of the bureau. With this average a week it is thought all cases heretofore suspended will be disposed of by Oct. 10. Probably 75 per cent, of these cases will be returned to the rolls, though in many cases the rates will be changed.

Ruled Agamet Breckinridge. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. - The case of Miss Madeline Pollard against Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in which the plaintiff sues for \$50,000 for breach of promise and seduction, came up to-day before Judge Cox on the demurrer filed by the defendant alleging that the declaration was bad in substance. The matter was briefly argued by Enoch Totten on behalf of Mr. Breckinridge and by Jere M. Wilson and Calderon Carlisle for Miss Pollard. Judge Cox disposed of the matter in a very few words and overruled the defendant's demurrer. Mr. Wilson thereupon prepared an order, which Judge Cox signed, requiring the defendant to plead to the declaration within three days'

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-Representative Brookshire to-day reintroduced his bill of the last Congress appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of a site and the construc-

measure will not become a law. It is not the intention of this Congress to pass any

Frank C. Palmer was to-day appointed postmaster at the National Military Home. near Marion, vice Melvin E. Hillis, resigned, upon the recommendation of Representative Martin. It is understood that there was quite a contest over the post-

A conference having for its object the reaching of an agreement for the inspection of immigrants landed in Canada, but destined for the United States, was held at the Treasury Department this afternoon. It was decided to abide by the agreement heretofore entered into, but leaving out that portion which bound the Canadian government to respect its provisions. A cablegram was received by Dr. Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service to-day from Assistant Surgeon G. R. Young, of Naples, stating that there were seventy cases of

cholers in Naples last week, thirty-nine of which had proved fatal. The last payment out of the \$75,000 indemnity fund given by the Chilian goverament as satisfaction for the assault on the sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore was ordered to be made by the

Secretary of the Navy to-day.
In order to more effectually break up the smuggling of opium and Celestials into the United States in the vicinity of Puget Sound, Secretary Carlisle has decided to send two more revenue cutters to that

WIDE ENOUGH FOR ALL

The Brotherhood of Christian Unity Organized at Chicago.

An Outcome of the Parliament of Religions-Men and Women of All Creeds Its Sponsors.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Sept. 21 .- Out of the world's parliament of religions has come a "brotherhood of Christian unity." Launched at an opportune moment, under circumstances exceptionally notable, with a great array of men and women of eminence as its sponsors, it promises to become a mighty engine for good in the Christian world. Its object is the advancement of Christian work, the prosecution of the remarkable spirit of unity that characterized the religious parliament, the creation of a bond with which to begin the federation of the world upon a Christian basis.

"For the purpose of uniting with all those who desire to serve God and their fellow-men under the inspiration of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, I hereby enroll myself a member of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity." Thus reads the pledge, and these are the initial signers and the founders of the movement: Dr. John Henry Barrows, Presbyterian; Dr. George Dana Boardman, Baptist; Dr. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist; Dr. Aifred W. Momerie, London, Church of England; Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Unitarian; Charles C. Donney, New Church: J. W. Plummer, Friend; Bishop J. H. Vincent, Methodist; Miss Frances E. Willard, president W. C. T. U.; Dr. Hirman W. Thomas, Independent; Miss Jeane Sorabji, Bombay, Church of England; Minas Teheraz. Kings College, London, Armenia; Bishop J. S. Mills, United Brethren; Dr. W. F. Black, Christian; Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, Independent, London; Dr. Charles H. Eaton, Universalist; Dr. Partus Moore, Monrovia, Liberia, Episcopal; Capt. Allen Allens-worth, Fort Bayard, N. M., United States army chaplain; Prince Momolu Massaquoi, Vey Territory, Liberia, Episcopal; Dr. Karl Von Bergen, Stockholm, Sweeden, Independent Lutheran; Bishop B. W. Arnett. African Methodist Episcopal; Dr. Thomp-

kins, St. James Episcopal. When the announcement of the formation of the brotherhood was made in the parliament to-day considerable enthusiasm was manifested, and Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson made a short address on "Unity." He pleaded for Christian charity and toleration, and said that it was time to lay aside the idea that a man must belong to some particular denomination to be regarded as a good man. The best of men, he said, had little to boast of, and it was time to judge men by their work, instead of by their faith.

An interesting paper prepared by Bishop Keane, of the Catholic University at Washington, was presented to the congress. It dealt with the Catholic Church and the destitute poor. In rude conditions of society, he said, menifrequently suffered from improvidence, but at the present time suftering was more often caused by misrale. He cited the case of Ireland, which, he said, was a good illustration. It was difficult to conceive a system by which property could be abolished, just as it was absord to think of abolishing work by legislation. but it was possible to lighten the sufferings of the poor. Bishop Keane interjected a few remarks on destitution and poverty. Christ had blessed poverty, he said, but He had never blessed destitution. It was right that a priest should be poor, but not that he should be wretched and destitute. There was a great difference between the two conditions. He then returned to the paper and discussed the work the church and state had done among the poor. Legislation on that line was also discussed, and then modern movements for relief, in which the work of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul was highly praised.

"Unitarianism and Modern Thought' was the subject taken up in the Unitarian Church congress. The Friends' congress closed to-day with a sort of social session, In the Hall of Columbus Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer interested a fair audience with an address on "Religion and the Erring and Criminal Classes.'

Talk with Mgr. Satolii. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- Mgr. Satolli has returned to Washington from his trip through the West and Northwest, and is now resting at the Catholic University. just outside the limits of this city. The Archbishop has no definite plans arranged for the immediate future, but for the present will remain here. He expressed himself to-day as highly pleased with his trip and with the healthy condition in which he found the Catholic Church to be wherever he went. Archbishop Satolli was particularly pleased with the success of the Catholic congress held at Chicago. He said he had heard from a number of bishops who were also there, and they all feit that it was a great success. It showed the church to be in a flourishing condition growth, and all were of the belief that much good will result from it. As to the congress of all religions now in progress in Chicago, the Archbishop was reticent about expressing himself. He did not care to say what he thought of the utility of holding such a congress. It would be better, he said, to await results. There was, however, one thing in connection with the congress which was pleasing, and that was that it furnished an opportunity of better showing the truth of the Catholic faith when put in comparison with the many other religious.

In reference to the messages recently received from his Holiness, the Pope, the Archbishop said they were almost wholly of a private nature, and not of interest to the public. In the packet, however, there was a printed circular letter from the Pope, addressed to the Hungarian bishops. This circular will be of interest to the clergy of the church in America on account of the character of the subjects treated. The letter bears reference especially to Catholic seminaries, Christian education and the matter of Catholic congresses. Owing to a pressure of duties Archbishop Satolli saw little of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. He took particular care, however, to take note of the Catholic educational exhibit. He was pleased to observe the uniformity of method in teaching in the Catholic schools of this country. The character of the work of the pulpits was of s very high grade, and there was a commendable variety. In conclusion, the Archbishop said it was true that Archbishop Ireland had not received instructions from Rome to suspend the Fa. ibanit system.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrus" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colfe, regulates the bowels, and is the best remeay for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other cause. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mra. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25e a bottle.

But Mr. Voorhees Is Seemingly Powerless to Apply It.

Vigorous Protests in the Senate Over Motion to Vote on an Amendment to the Repeal Bill.

SUCCESSFUL FILIBUSTERING

One Vote Taken That Showed a Majority Against Delay.

Tilt Between Reed and Speaker Crisp in the House-Committee Clerks Reduced in Number.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. - The day in the Senate was the most exciting of the present session, and the determination of the opponents of repeal to debate the measure to their hearts' content was made most manifest. The break which occurred has been looked for, but it burst to-day in unexpected vigor. It was precipitated by an unexpected motion by Mr. Voorhees to take a vote on the pending Peffer amendment.

When the Senate met this morning Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to establish a bureau of loans. With some slight modifications, it is the bill introduced by him in

May, 1892. the rules of the Senate, as of every legislative body, ought to facilitate the transaction of business, while, as a matter of fact, it could not be denied that they made it impossible, or nearly impossible, to transact business. The Senate was fast losing the respect of the people of the United States. It was fast being considered a body that existed for the purpose of retarding and obstructing legislation, and was being compared to the English House of Lords. This was due because, under its rules, it was impossible or almost impossible, to obtain action when there was considerable opposition to a bill. His amendment, Mr. Platt said, was offered in good faith, believing it was the practicable and possibly the only way in which a vote could be reached on the repeal bill. if the Senate did not change its rules so

be closed it would soon incur the contempt of the American people.
Mr. Hoar said that some years ago he had introduced a method of dealing with the enbject, and he asked that his plan be referred, with Mr. Platt's resolution, to the committee on rules as a substitute for it. Mr. Platt's amendment, he said, was open to criticism, in that it vested in the Vice President, who was not a member of the Senate, the power at his discretion to fix a day, which was a senatorial function and which he did not believe could lawfully be imposed upon the Vice President. Mr. Platt's resolution, together with Mr.

that at some reasonable time debate could

committee on rules. Mr. Gallinger gave notice of an amendment, which he intended to propose to the repeal bill, which had been taken up on motion of Mr. Voorhees. It provides for a commission of three financial experts from private life, three Senators and three members of the House to investigate all matters relating to finance and currency.

Hoar's plan, was thereupon referred to the

MORE SACRED THAN DEBATE. Although the resolution to amend the rules had been referred to the committee on rules, Mr. Lodge obtained the consent of Mr. White, of California, who was recognized on the repeal bill, to speak for a short time. There was a right more sacred in a legislative body than the right to debate, said Mr. Lodge, and that was the right to vote. If there was delay and a failure to reach a vote it was not the fault of the minority who could not be criticised for availing themselves of all their rights. More the fault of the majority for not devising means to reach a vote, and to substitute for it a test of physical endurance in a body like the Senate, he must say, was pitiable. To vote without debate might be harsh, but to debate and never vote

was imbecility. A discussion followed as to whether the resolution in fact had been referred to the committee, and by unanimous consent the order referring it to the committee was rescinded. On Mr. Teller's motion the resolution went over until to-morrow morning. Mr. Hill offered an amendment to the rules that when any bill or resolution had been debated thirty days it shall be in order for any Senator to move to fix a date for taking a vote thereon, and such motion shall not be amendable or debatable. If passed by a majority of all Senators the vote on the bill or resolution, with all amendments which may be pending, shall be immediately taken, without debate or amendment except by unanimous consent. Mr. White, of California, then addressed the Senate on the repeal bill. When he had concluded Mr. George, who was entitled the floor, said he preferred to go on in the morning, being ill. Mr. Voorbees quickly rose and said: Mr. President, if there is no further debate proposed, the next thing is a vote. 1 move that the pending amendment offered

by Mr. Petter be laid on the table, and on that motion I ask for the yeas and pays." Pending that motion Mr. Jones moved that the Senate adjourn. Mr. Voorhees could not see that any body had a higher right to the floor than himself, and renewed his motion. Pending that motion Mr. Butler moved an executive

session, Mr. Jones having withdrawn his motion to adjourn. Mr. Voorhees rose to a parliamentary inquiry. He asked whether before the question was put on Mr. Butler's motion he was not entitled to have a vote on his motion to lay the pending amendment on the table.

RULED AGAINST VOORHEES. After having the rule read, the Vice President decided that Mr. Butler's motion was m order. Mr. Voorhees expressed the hope that the

motion would be voted down. "That is for the Senate to determine." said the Vice President. Mr. Butler rose to a parliamentary in-

A storm of "Regular order" came from the repeal men. "I am in order," retorted Mr. Butler. "I rose to a parliamentary question." "That is always in order," the Vice President announced.

Mr. Butler's inquiry was whether there was any executive business before the Sepate. The Chair so understood. Mr. Teller suggested the absence of a

The Chair said that fact would be developed on the motion to proceed to consideration of executive business. Mr. Teller insisted that the suggestion by him of the lack of a quorum made it obligatory on the Chair to have the roll called. The roll was called and fifty-live Senators re-

sponded. Mr. Wolcott then moved that the Senste adjourn. On this motion the year and pays were demanded and taken, and the Senate refused to adjourn-yeas 19, nays 24 - as follows:

of Arkansas, Kyle, Martin, Mitchell of Oregon, Peder, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Wolcott-19.

Altison. Brice, Caffery, Camden, Chandler, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gordon, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hear, Hunton, Lludsay, Lodge, McPherson, Milis, Murphy. Pasco, Platt, Proctor, Ransom, Smith, Squire, Stockbridge, Turple, Vilas, Voorhees and White of Louisiana-34. Mr. Butler then renewed his motion to

go into executive session, which was voted down-yeas, 20; nays, 31. Mr. Teller moved that the Senate adjourn, and Mr. Voorhees again asked for a

vote on the pending amendment. After some sharp dicussion Mr. Voorbees withdrew his motion that the pending amendment be laid on the table, and Mr. Teller withdrew his motion to adjourn.

TELLER SCORES VOORHEES. Mr. Teller said if the Senate desired to go on to-night, so far as he was concerned he was perfectly willing. There would be found some one ready to debate the question until debate was exhausted. If the Senate saw fit to force-and there was a majority to do it-night sessions, the opponents of repeal would be in the Senate and ready to debate the question. He had the roll called because he knew it was one of roll called because he knew it was one of the obstructive measures, thank God, that were left to the minority. He had made the motion to adjourn for the same purpose. Did the Senster from Indiana and the people whom he represented, suppose that he could buildoze the American Senate and violate its traditions with impunity. If he did he [Mr. Teller] would tell him having had an experience in the Senhim, having had an experience in the Sen-ate antedating Mr. Voorhees's, that it had never been done and could never be done. The opponents of repeal, if they were not treated fairly, were resourceful enough and brave enough to take such steps as the minority always could take, and which they well knew had to be taken to protect their rights. Had the Senator from Indiana, usually a courteous man and heretofore foremost in the fight against the aggressions of capital and combined money influences, succumbed to that influence? The opponents of repeal did not propose to allow him, even if he were backed up by a majority, to cut off debate. They knew how to secure proper respect for their views in the cenate, and that they intend-

Mr. Hill inquired what objection there was to voting on the pending amendment and then adjourn until to-morrow. "I have never read the amendment nor heard it read, and I want to speak on it,"

said Mr. Morgan. Mr. Voorhees asked whether there was any time in the calendar of time when the opponents of repeal would agree to take a vote on any proposition connected with the

Mr. Stewart asked Mr. Teller, to whom the question was directed, to yield to him to answer it, which the Senator from Colorado did, Mr. Stewart dritted off into a general discussion until Mr. Voorhees re-Mr. Platt then offered his amendment to | peated his question. "My opinion is you the rules providing for cloture. He said | have asked the question entirely prematurely." said Mr. Stewart, and the infections laughter went from the floor to the galleries until several sharp raps of the gavel restored order.

Mr. Voorhees said the Senator from Colorado had said, in some former debate, that there were fifteen Senators who desired to speak. Would he agree that, after fifteen days' debate-one day to each Senator-a vote should be takenf Mr. Teller did not feel authorized to

speak for other Senators. Mr. Voorhees then put it in the form of a request for unanimous consent that debate terminate in fifteen days, to which Mr. Wolcott objected.

Mr. Morgan then addressed the Senate on the pending amendment. He believed the act of 1837 was now in full force, and as that was a free-coinage act, it opened up a very important question, to which he called the attention of Mr. Voorhees. If the pending amendment was a free-coinage measure, where would the personal record of the Senator from Indiana be when he left the Senate, if he succeeded in having it laid on the table. "I will take care of my record," retorted

Mr. Voohees in angry tones, "and it need not concern anybody but myself. I stand where I always stood."

"Then, so far as I am concerned," said Mr. Morgan, in his bland way, "I dismiss the subject. Let the Senator take his repntation to the tombs. I thought I would be permitted to express a sufficient degree of friendly interest in the Senator to notify him that the amendment he was trying to have laid on the table was the act of 1837. a Democratic measure, signed by Andrew Jackson. He cannot avoid the responsibility for its defeat, no matter who bids him. The world will know it and the world will understand it." Referring to filibustering, Mr. Morgan said most of the reputation he had in that direction had been acquired under the direction of Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. Palmer took exception to some remarks of Mr. Morgan, and was in turn interrupted by Mr. Peffer with the question whether, before his election to the Senate. he had not pledged himself in favor of the free coinage of elver. Mr. Palmer said he had heard that before, and it was not so. At 7:15 Mr. Voorbees moved to go into executive session, and at 7:35 the Senate adjourned.

REED AND CRISP.

Tilt Over Corrections in the House Journal-Useless Clerkships Abolished. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- The House today adopted an order setting aside two weeks, beginning next Tuesday, the 26th, for consideration of the Tucker bill repealing the federal election laws. As the Democratic quoram remained intact, the Republicans were unable to successfully oppose the adoption of the order. An error of the journal clerk, which incorporated in Speaker Crisp's rulings vesterday, refusing to entertain certain motions, the reason that they were "dilatory," gave a good deal of satisfaction to Mr. Reed. He maintained that the true reason for the rulings was assigned by the journal clerk, although the Speaker had refused to admit it. After the Speaker had examined the journal, however, upon his statement that it did not reflect his rulings, Mr. Reed made no objection to the correction. The report of the committee on accounts, assigning clerks to committees, was opposed by a great many members, who contended that the clerks to the committees which performed no service ought to be abolished. When the matter reached a vote those in favor of lopping off this item of extravagance scored a victory. A motion to reconsider the vote was made, and this motion was pending when the House adjourned.

There were many empty seats in the House at noon, Indeed, there were not more than one hundred members present when the Speaker's gavel called the House to order. After the Crisp-Reed incident mentioned above Mr. Catchings reported the rule fixing the time for debate on the elections law repeal bill and it was adopted-yeas, 179; nays. 3-the Democrats having secured a quorum of their own after considerable drumming.

Then Mr. Rusk reported that the committee on accounts recommended that those committees to which clerks were assigned in the Fifty-second Congress-thirty-six in number-be assigned clerks in the Fiftythird Congress. Mr. Paynter, for himself and Mr. Match-

ler, presented a minority report recommending that eleven of the more unimportant committees be not assigned clerks. and that all clerks not made annual by the statutes be limited to the session roll. After debate Mr. Paynter's report was adopted-yeas, 120; nays, 78.

Mr. Crain moved to reconsider the vote,

and, pending that, moved adjournment. Pending this motion the Speaker again submitted this morning's journal. He said that the journal as read this morning had not been examined by the Speaker, as his duties compelled him to be present at a meeting of the committee on rales. When it was read this morning the Chair had discovered that it was wrong in four distinct particulars. The journal had stated that the Chair had given certain reasons for his decisions yesterday, and these reasons had been recorded incorrectly. The house would remember that in some of these de-

cisions the Chair had refrained from giving the reasons on which he based his action. The journal ought not to put into the mouth of the Speaker reasons that he had not assigned for his rulings. Mr. Reed said that he did not wish to take any advantage of the Speaker on account of his not having read the journal this morning before the House met. He Mr. Reed was frank to confess that when he was Speaker on several occasions he bad not done so. [Laughter.] He called Allen, Bate, Butler, Cail, Dubois, Harris, Jones the attention of the liouse to this matter of the journal, because there might be mistakes which the House would wish to rectify. To his mind, and he said it with perfect respect, the only ground on which the decision of the Speaker yesterday could rest was the ground that the motions made were dilatory. They were dilstory. If they were not dilatory the conclusion was that the Speaker had neglected his duty. He thought that the journal as it now stood was in proper form, even though it might not be accurate; and he honed that

the Speaker would permit it to remain as

it was at present. The Speaker had raied

out motions for a recess to lar on the

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table, and for a question of consideration. If these were dilatory motions the Chair had a perfect right to rule them out. But he had ruled them out not as dilatory motions, but as motions. He hoped that the Speaker would permit the journal to re-

main as it was. The Speaker remarked that the gentleman would not make a proposition that an inaccurate journal should be approved. Mr. Reed-Does it not contain what the

Speaker actually thought?
The Speaker-It is a question as to what was done. Mr. Reed suggested that the journal re-

corded fully the reasons that had actuated The Speaker-The trouble is that the Speaker ought to be permitted to give his own reasons, and that the journal clerk ought not to be permitted to give them for

him. [Applause.] The Speaker then presented his amend-ments, and, after Mr. Reed had secured their printing in the Record, the journal was approved, and the Honse, at 4:45, adjourned.

German Catholic Verein. Sr. Louis, Sept. 21 .- The German Catholic Verein adjourned last night after electing these officers: President, A. Webber; first vice president, John Genahl; second vice president, Henry Feldhaus; recording secretary. Alfred Steckel; corresponding secretary, J. V. Schiffer; treasurer, J. P. Brinker; executive committee, F. A. Rendehl, Joseph Johnson, William Casper and Jacob Miller. The board of trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Beneficial Association re-elected P. J. Spaunhorst secretary. The next meeting of the verein

will be in New York. Ran Into an Open Switch, Youngstown, O., Sept 21.—The Columbian express, on the Pittsburg & Western, from Chicago to l'ittsburg, rau into an open switch near Kent, at 5 o'clock this morning. A freight train polled into a siding and left the switch open. The express ran in, wrecking the caboose and twelve cars of the freight and killing Joseph Reed, of Chicago Junction, conductor of the freight, who was asleep in the caboose. The crew on the engine were not hart, and none of the passengers was

injured.

Banker Potter Set Free. Boston, Sept. 21 .- Judge Putnam this afternoon ordered a verdict of not guilty in the case of ex-President Potter, of the Maverick Bank, on the ground of insuiticient evidence.

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SOCIETY NOTICES. A.O. N. M. S.-NOBLES, ATTEND-STATED A. meeting of Murat Temple this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. J. T. BRUSH, Potentate. Jos. W. SMITH, Recorder.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-MEN OR WOMEN FOR DISTRICT managers for Koai-Spar, the great Coal Saver, 25 per cent. saving guaranteed. \$90 a month salary. or 200 per cent. commission. No experience necessary. Address K. 125, Box 3363, Boston, Mass.

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